## MODEL

The newest, nobbiest and most stylish Children's Straw Hats in this market.

All the new colors in Stiff and Soft Hats-Nutria, Pearl, Russet, Oak and Biege.

We guarantee you a saving of 25c to \$1 on every Hat you buy of us.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

### ANKAKEE GLASSCOCK WILL PLAY

To-day—and wher he does, the Indianapolis club will, for the first time, be itself, and should win at least a fair percentage of the games played; but, win or lose, the Kankakee ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, will continue to be the people's favorite place for purchasing railway tickets.

We will continue to run the base-ball train. Fare,

5 cents each way.
Chicago and return, only \$7.40.
Chicago, one way, \$3.70. Low rates to Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. In fact, we have so many low rates to so many places it is impossible to put them in an ad. Call upon or aldress us before you purchase a ticket, no SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY our notto. Note important changes in time. BASE-BALL TRAIN DEPARTS 3 P. M.

INCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. CHICAGO DIVISION. .... 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:31pm 11:20pm 3:35am 10:30am 3:35pm 6:25pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Dinginnati For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

GRAND ARMY REGULATIONS.

The Action of Baker Post in the Johnston Matter Declared Irregular.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18. - From the following extracts of a general order issued to-day by Col. Frank J. Magee, commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., it is evident that E. D. Baker Post, No. 8, has been taken to task for its action in electing Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. the ex-confederate, a contributing member. The order reads:

The attention of the department commander has recently been called to the fact that some posts have established what they choose to term contributing membership, some honorary membership and some associate membership. All such designations are without authority of law and in conflict with the rules and regulations. In all cases where posts have applied the term members to other than the regular member of the the post who were eligible under the rules and regulations, Chapter I, Article 4, the practice must be at once discontinued. Where the terms referred to have been citizens who have to the funds of a post to assist them in their work of charity, the same plan of assistance can be continued by the establishing of a citizens' corps, or what may be termed a contributors' roll, upon which can be placed the names of those who contribute for can be placed the names of those who contribute for the purpose indicated. Care and discretion should be used in the selection of those who affiliate with the Grand Army of the Republic. Its honor may be dimmed by improper association. The members of the organization enjoy a distinction and a privilege that each should appreciate, and that can only be con-tinued to them as soldiers and citizens by the exercise of the most zealous care as to those who shall be as-sociated with its glorious record of the past and the lessons of loyalty it shall teach to the rising genera-tion. In this connection the department commander tion. In this connection the department commander calls attention to the fact that by-laws adopted by posts, before coming operative, must be approved by the department commander. The same approval will essary in case of alterations or amendments

Shot by a Pinkerton Detective.

OMAHA, May 18. - Considerable excitement ill prevails at Plattamouth over the wounding, Wednesday night, of Peter Rogers and John Dill, Brotherhoot firemen, and special officer Kane, by a Pinkerton man named Goodwin, employed by the Burlington & Missouri River company. Goodwin parrowly escaped being mobbed, and the infuriated Brotherhood men and their friends proposed at one time to drive the entire Pinkerton force into the river. The Mayor and some cool-headed citizens, however, prevailed upon the mob to disperse. The trouble originated in a fight between two men on the street, when the Pinkerton special was called on to assist in arresting them. Several men, it is said, then assaulted him, and he turned and shot, ran, and shot again, wounding the three men mentioned above, but not seriously. An extra force of twenty-five Pinkerton men has been sent to Piattemouth. Goodwin, who did the shooting, escaped into the Reddle House and got away. It is thought he went south on a passing train.

New York, May 18.—Robert L. Kelly, a speculator, was arrested last night to answer to a suit brought by H. B. Hollins & Co., bankers and brokers, who wish to recover \$7,594.17. Bail was fixed at \$8,000. The complaint alleges that on Oct. 1, 1887, Kelly obtained credit and exchanged business with the firm by assigning to plaintiffs mortgages on real estate in Wisconsin which they have recently found to be valueless. They also discovered that Kelly is insolvent. roser charged with Fraud.

WHEN INDICATIONS. SATURDAY-Warmer, preceded by cooler

## DON'T HANG HIGH

Strawberries are not so sour now by fifty cents as they were a month ago, says an observant citizen. Same way with our coats— and they are not pulled before they are ripe, either. Likewise

### ODD PANTS

Nothing high about them. Sour grapes always hang high. These Pants are all-Wool Men's Pants, not boys'. They go for

\$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4.

GET THEM NOW

When they are of use to you, and don't wait till next summer, when would-be competition will be blowing about a similar sale when nobody wants the goods.

# THE WHEN LEADERS OF LOW PRICES

Our Leaders for This Week:

100 dozen Broche Bordered Damask Towels, 25c; value 40c.

Big reduction in prices of Gold-headed Umbrellas for this week only. Another lot of those cheap Black Cashmere Shawls and Fichus.

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE 37 East Washington Street.

ABDUCTED MR. MURRAY.

His Sister Tells How She Took Him Away from His Young Wife.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The whereabouts of the venerable ex-banker, John Bayles Murray, who was supposed to have been abducted from his home, 13 Washington place, Saturday, by his aged maiden sister, Agnes, assisted by a Miss Alice Stevenson, was made known to-day by Miss'Agnes Murray, the alleged abductor. The feeble old gentleman and his sister are now occupying rooms at the New York Hotel, on Broadway, almost within a stone's throw of Mr. Murray's residence. Miss Agnes Murray and her brother arrived at the hotel last evening. and were given a suite of rooms on the parlor floor, where Mr. Murray, who was very feeble, was at once put to bed, and where he had since

This afternoon Messre Evarts, Choate and Beaman, who represent Miss Agnes Murray, sent two of their associate attorneys to the New York Hotel, and they were in turn sent by Misa Murray to 13 Washington place with a verbal message to the effect that Mr. Murray desired his young wife to come to the hotel at once. Mrs. Leiss, Mrs. Murray's mother, replied to the message that her daughter was sick in bed as a result of the worry of the past five days, and could not venture out. If Mr. Murray's custodians desired him to see his wife they were at

liberty to return him to his home. When Miss Murray and her brother arrived at the hotel, last evening, it was found necessary to call for the assistance of a number of porters to convey Mr. Murray to his room. He was in a partial stupor, and his eister, becoming alarmed, summoned a doctor. The old man refused to see a physician, saying all he wanted was his wife, whom he called for almost constantly. The old gentleman was seen in bed at the hotel to-day. He looked very feeble. "Lady Agnes," as the sister has been called, is very much

like the accepted type of the New England spineter. She said, pointing to her brother: "I am that man's sister, and he is here of his own free will, as he will tell you himself." Mr. Murray smiled faintly and nodded assent to this, and then exclaimed: "Where is my wife? want to see my wife."

Miss Murray denied indignantly that she had abducted her brother. She said that she called on him and that he said, "Agnes! Agnes! take me out of this vile place!" Then Miss Murray said she took him to the hotel. She said that young Mrs. Murray, who had been shopping, returned as they were leaving the house. She endeavored to pull her husband back into the house, but he persisted in going with his sister, although he invited his wife to accompany him also. Miss Murray states that she made every endeavor to have her brother admitted to some hospital, to be treated for his blindness. Her sole reason for taking him from his home was that she wished to have him placed where he could get proper treatment.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Exercises of Graduates of Noblesville High-School.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Noblesville, May 18.—The public schools closed last evening with commencement. There were ten graduates from the high-school, as follows; Victor Connor, who gave the salutatory and an oration on "The Scholar and the Republic;" Mayme Stephenson, essay, "Comin thro' the Rye;" Vivian Voss, essay on "Open Sesame;" Amanda Gaines, essay, "The Beneficence of Science;" Katie Shumack, essay, "The Marble Lies Waiting;" Laura Pettijohn, essay, "The Survival of the Fittest;" Jennie Dietrich, essay, "My Ontline Quilt;" Mary Dunlap, essay, "Windows;" Eva Stewart, essay, "No One Is Wise Alone;" Frank Lacy, valedictory and oration on "Napoleons of Peace." The compositions and the speaking were of a high order. The course in the school is very thorough. The mementoes and tokens received by the graduates were numerous and rich. Superintendent G. F. Kenaston gave a most eloquent class address and presented the diplomas. The schools of Noblesville are in splendid condition. A new eight-room building is to be put up this summer, and all that tends to better equipment will be

Marshall (Ill.) High-School.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MARSHALL, Ill., May 18 .- The eighth annual commencement exercises of the Marshall Highschool were held last evening in Opera Hall before an audience of at least eight hundred people. There were thirteen graduates-four young men and nine young ladies. Miss May Wallace delivered the salutatory and Miss Mary Quick the valedictory, they having received the highest averages of the graduates. The member of the class who received the highest average, Mr. Elza Neal, did not graduate; hence, the next two in order were given the positions of honor. The essays were well prepared and ably delivered. On Wednesday evening the annual address was delivered at the Methodist Church by Mr. R. E. Hamill.

Bellew Divorced.

NEW YORK. May 18.-Kyrle Bellew-the pensive, poetic, sesthetic Bellew-in whom all the girls in the New York world of fashion were inerested when he trou the boards of Wailack's, has at last become a "possible case." The fet-ters of matrimony, which, by the way, have ground pretty deeply into his flesh since he,

several years ago, escorted Miss Le Grand, an English actress, to the altar, were to-day struck off poor Kyrle's body through the offices of the Superior Court of this city.

With Mesers. Howe and Hummel for counsel, the pet actor has quietly but persistently fought for the legal release of his heart. As soon as the divorce decree was filed, his counsel and friends fired off a deluge of congratulatory dispatches to Mr. Bellew, who is playing with Mrs. James Brown Potter, at Leadville, Col.

DISCUSSING THE MILLS BILL

A Magnificent Audience Greets Messrs. Randall, McKinley and Breckinridge.

The Former Opposes the Pending Measure and Makesa Strong, Earnest Plea in Favor of Reducing Internal Revenue Taxes.

Mr. McKinley Defends Protection in a Logical and Convincing Argument,

Which Is Pronounced the Greatest Speech Yet Delivered in This Congress, and Mr. Breckinridge Supplies the Poetry.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

A Splendid Audience Listens to Speeches by Several Prominent Members. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, May 18,-To-day the debate in the House on the Mills tariff bill reached a climax. A larger or finer audience, or more inspiring surroundings never greeted a speaker in the lower House of Congress than were presented when Mr. Randall began, shortly after H o'clock. As an oratorical effort Mr. Randall's speech did not come up to the expectations of his friends, but as an argument for maintenance of the protective tariff system and an arraignment of the Mills bill it was all that could have been hoped for by his most sanguine admirers. Mr. Randall was really too sick to speak. His voice almost failed him, and he was compelled to read in low tones. Washington is filled with visitors, just now, and they turned out and flooded the galleries to overflowing. Every member in the city was in his seat. It was expected that Mr. Randall would pay his respects to some of his maligners representing the administration in Pennsyl vania and other States, William L. Scott occupied a seat very near the ex-Speaker, and sat with his back to him throughout the speech, ready to take up the gauntlet whenever it was thrown down. It is stated that Mr. Randall intended to relieve Mr. Scott of some of his surplus cuticle, but he was not physically able to withstand the excitement, or make himself heard. Had he been well he would have precipitated a combat. There was but one incident during all of Mr. Randall's speech which partook in any degree of an unusual character. It was arranged that he should begin his speech at 10:30, but Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, held the floor when the House adjourned yesterday and insisted upon completing his speech before the Pennsylvanian was permitted to begin, and at the conclusion of the Iowan's observations Mr. Cheadle spoke, so that almost an hour of the time which, under the agreement, is given each member for his speech, was taken from Mr. Randall. After the ex-Speaker had progressed to within fifteen or swenty minutes of the completion of his speech, Mr. Springer, who was in the chair, rapped him to order and announced that his time had expired. There was a storm of instantly crying, "Go on," "Go on," but Chairman Mills, who had, up to that time, occupied a seat behind a screen, where he could not be seen but could hear, sprang to his feet, and, stalking like a bell-weather down the main aisle, raised his hand and exclaimed: "I object." In two seconds half the members were on their feet and were begging the chairman of the committee on ways and means to withdraw his objection. All of the leading Democrats declared it was a shame that a man of the distinction of Mr. Randall should be cut off, when Republicans had never entered objection to extending the time of Democrats when they had not completed their speeches, and their time had expired. Mills, bull-like, bowed his back and neck, and declared that he would not withdraw his objection. In a moment the whole house was in confusion. Amid the din that ensued Mills skulked away, and Mr. Mc-Kinley, of Ohio, who was to follow Randall, arose, and his clear strong voice was heard to exclaim: "I yield fifteen minutes of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania." The magnanimity of this proposition elicited uproarious applause, and, not to be outdone, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who was to follow Mr. McKinley, said that he would permit to be

for Mr. Randail to complete his speech. The speech of the session was delivered by Mr. McKinley, of Ohio. It was the greatest argumentative effort of his life, and its equal will, no doubt, not be presented, even when Mr. Reed and Speaker Carlisle have closed the debate tomorrow. It was not filled with dry statistics, but bristled with practical demonstrations and every-day illustrations. He met and obliterated the arguments presented by the extreme tariff reformers, who held that it requires twenty days' labor of a working man to purchase an allwool, every day suit of clothes at a cost of \$20, by drawing from his deak a very handsome suit suit purchased at the establishment of Representative Leopold Morse, of Boswho is crying himself for free trade. He said the clothes cost \$10, and they were passed all over the House as ocular proof of the flimsiness of the free-wool argument presented by the friends of the Mills bill. It was the most convincing object lesson ever presented in Congress. The speech of Mr. McKinley was a lucid analysis, simply told and powerful in its effects. He spoke about two and onehalf hours, and scarcely a member moved in his seat, except when he would rise to give evidence of the energy of his applause, and the galleries. crowded almost to suffocation, drowned the sound of his voice by loud clappings. There were on the floor during the delivery of Mr. McKinley's speech, and at its close many distinguished public men, among them Justices Miller and Harlan, of the Supreme Court Senators Gray Back Paddock preme Court; Senators Gray, Beck, Paddock, Manderson, Butler, Spooner and Sabin; ev-Gov-ernors Foster, of Ohio, Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and many ex-members of Congress who came from a distance to hear the speech. Among the prominent personages in the galleries was Mrs.

taken from his time half of the time necessary

Cleveland, who sat throughout the speeches of Randall, McKinley and Breckinridge. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, next spoke. It was buds and flowers, but no food. It was an oration; a display of fire-works, poetry and scriptural quotations, with scintillations from history. Shakespeare and the poets, but it never proved a point in support of the bill under consideration. The oration would have been quite as applicable at a 4th of July demonstration, a campaign celebration, or a camp-meeting.

Speaker Carlisle was not at the Capitol today. He was closeted in his private room at his
hotel. Mr. Reed will speak first in the morning, and the speech of the Speaker will close the
general debate on the Mills bill.

Details of the Debate. To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 18. - The House was called to order by Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, as Speaker pro tem., and the Chaplain being absent, and the reading of the journal dispensed

well fortified with facts and figures, and in all cases produced proof of his assertions. Among Other things he said:

Cher things he said:

This is a Democratic House that leans strongly toward free trade; a House whose Speaker is and has been since 1883 a member of the English free trade Cobden Club; a Speaker who, in naming the committee on ways and means, did not place on the majority a representative of any of these great labor industries from any one of the great manufacturing States of the government, nor did he name the committee so that its control would be in the hands of men who have in the past and do now believe in the dignity of labor; but he did name the committee on ways and means in such a way that the control of the majority was left in the hands of men who have been and now are not only opposed to protection and in favor of free trade, but were so deeply impressed with the idea that capital should own its own labor, that they had the courage to risk life itself in an effort to create a confederacy the corner-stone of which should be human slavery.

I say to my colleague. Mr. Bynum, my dear sir, you are mistaken in your query, "Why is it that the great mass of the people have no share in the wealth that has been wrought by their hands!" They do have. The great number of 2,944,731 of them, in nine States, have placed to their credit the enormous sum \$1,033,279,827 of the wealth that the saveny was not the protective system your President has seen proper to style the "vicious, illogical and injunitous source of taxation;" and as I read the history of the past twenty-seven years of my country, note its marvelous growth in wealth, see how the cost to the consumer has been reduced one-half by reasen of the competition fostered and built up under our wise industrial policy, whereby protection to American labor and American industries has been the central idea, and when I try to comprehend the quantity of the savings of those directly benefited in only nine States, over \$1,000,000. The sound have been paid to the evpression of a Hoosier who, as he in his ignorance imagined, had been converted, and who, when called up collected last year was \$217,286,893, therefore I say to the gentlemen that the difference paid to the workmen here in America above the wages paid either in Germany or England is nearly equal to three times the total sum of tariff taxes levied and collected.

When Mr. Cheadle concluded, Mr. Randall rose. He opened his speech by referring to the President's recent message, in which the executive advised Congress that the surplus in the treasury by the 30th of June, at the end of the current fiscal year, would be expected to reach the sum of \$140,000,000, including prior accumulations, or, more closely stated, the sum of \$113,-000,000, spart from prior accumulations over and above all authorized expenses, including the sinking fund for the current year. He then quoted from the President's message defining his position on the tariff and internal revenue questions, and said that from the ut-terances of the President he understood the executive to be adverse to any reduction of the internal taxes, as that mode of taxation afforded, in the opinion of the President, "no just complaint, and nothing is so well able to bear the burden without hardships to any portion of the people." The President further said that the tariff law was a vicious and illogical source of inequitable tax, and ought to be revised and medified, and the President had urged upon Congress the immediate consideration of this matter to the exclusion of all others. The President had asserted, in substance, that the reduc-tion necessary should be made by additions to the free list and by the lowering of the rates of duty. In the presence of such language, emanating from the executive, authorized by direction of the Constitution to communicate and from time to time give to Congress information on the tate of the Union, and recommend such measures as he should judge necessary, it was imperatively required of the representatives of the people to give fair, intelligent and prompt attention to the suggestions made. He had done so. He had introduced and had referred to the committee on ways and means a bill to reduce and equalize duties on imports, and to reduce the internal revenue taxes, and some provisions of that bill showed that the remedies he would apply were at variance with those recommended by the President. The President sought to prevent the continuation of the surplus revenue by resorting to changes in the customs duties only. The remedy he [Mr. Randall] proposed was through the repeal of internal revenue taxes, as well as by a full revision of the tariff, as promised to the people by the Democratic convention of 1884. The reduction provided for in the bill aggregated \$77,000,000 on internal taxes. Those taxes had always been the last to be levied and the first to be repealed when no longer necessary. Jefferson had given the death blow to excise taxes, that most vicious of all taxes, and among the things he received the thanks of the Legislature of his native State for doing was for having the internal taxes abolished. The first tax also to be repealed after the war of 1812 had been the excise tax, which was recommended by Madison and was the first law enacted under the administration of Monroe. The Democratic convention of 1884 declared that the internal revenue was a war tax, and this declaration, taken in connection with the other declarations of the platform. clearly established the fact that the opinion of the convention was that some of the internal revenue taxes should first go, and that they should also go whenever a sufficient sum was realized from custom-house taxes to meet the expenses of the government economically administered. The country was practically in such a condition now, and the true response to those declarations warranted the repeal of the internal revenue taxes to the extent proposed by his bill. He favored now, as he had always done, a total repeal of the internal revenue taxes. [Applause.] In the bill which he had introduced he proposed to sweep all these taxes from the statute-books, except a tax of 50 cents on whisky, and he would transfer the colection of that tax to the customs officials if that was found to be practicable. With Albert Gallatin, he had regarded excise taxes as offensive to the genius of the people, tolerated only as a measure of emergency, and as soon as the occasion for them had passed away they should

Mr. Randall here entered into an explanation of the principles upon which his bill had been constructed, and stated distinctly that if it could be made to appear in any case that the measure he had proposed conferred more protection than was needed to cover the cost of production he was ready to lower it. If in any instance the rate was too low to cover that cost he was ready to raise it. Monopolies existed without the tariff. The Standard Oil Trust, the whisky trust and the Cotton-seed Oil Trust, and others that he could mention, the greatest trusts in the whole country, were not protected by the teriff. He was for the protection of labor-not in one State, but in all. He was for the protection and maintenance of that industrial system which allowed to labor a larger proportionate share of its products than was realized in any other country or under any other system.

Mr. Randall took up the schedule in his bill relating to steel rails, and quoted figures at length to sustain his action in fixing the duties

at the rates he proposed in his bill. The duty on cotton ties, he said, was one of the inconsistencies of the present tariff. It was only fair that they should pay a duty as hoop-iron and as an article of manufacture. The present law was a positive discrimination against the home manufacturer and in favor of the foreign producer. The rate of wages in England in cottontie manufactories was hardly half of the wages paid in such manufactories in Pittsburg. He then proceeded to a criticism of the committee bill as follows: A declared purpose of this bill is to secure "free raw materials to stimulate manufactures." In execution of this idea the bill places on the free list a large number of articles which are really manufactured sawed acd such as salt, dressed lumber, glue, various oils and chemicale, china, clay, etc. These constitute the products of large and useful industries throughout the United States, in which many millions of capital are invested and em-ploying many thousands of working people. At the same time the bill leaves or puts upon the dutiable lists lead, iron, zinc and nickel ores, and coal, which might be called raw materials. Further, the bill not only makes socalled "raw materials" free, but places on the free list the manufactured products of these materials. Thus the manufacture of such articles is made impossible in this country, except by reducing American labor to a worse condition

rier in the way of making such articles here, but actually protecting the foreign manufacturer and laborer against our own and imposing for their benefit a burden upon the consumer in this ecuntry. Again, the bill places lower rates on some manufactured articles than on the materials used in making them. For instance, type metal, 15 per cent.; pig lead, 44 per cent.; carpets, 30; yarns used in their manufacture, 40 per cent. It leaves an internal revenue tax of more than 300 per cent on alcohol used in the arts, amounting to as much as the entire amount of duty collected on raw wool. This article enters as a material in a vast number of important and needful articles, which the committee have either made free or have so reduced the rates on that the duty would be less than the tax on the alcohol consumed in their manufacture. In some cases the difference between the duty imposed by the bill on the so-called raw materials and the articles made from them, is so small as to destroy these industries, except upon the condition of leveling the wages of home labor to that of Europe. This was so in the case of pig lead and red led, which is made from it, and of pig iron, and steel blooms, and ateel rails. Such legislation would leave the ore in the mines or the pig lead in the smelting works, or the pig iron to rust at the furnaces, while foreigners would supply our market with these manufactured products. In a large number of articles throughout the schedules the reductions proposed by the bill are so large that the effect must be to destroy or restrict home production and increase enormously foreign importations, thus largely increasing customs revenue instead of reducing it, as claimed by the advocates of the bill. Particular mention in this connection is made of earthen and china-ware, glass, leaf tobacco, manufactures of cotton, flax, hemp and jute, carpets, brushes, leather, gloves, manufactures of India rubber, and pipes. Mr. Randall asserted that instead of the bill reducing customs revenue \$54,000,000, as was be fair to estimate that its effect would be to largely increase the revenue instead of reducing it, while the amount of material wealth it would destroy is incalculable. Those supporting the bill hold themselves up as the champions of the farmer, while they take from him the protective duties on wool, hemp, flax, meats, vegetables, etc. And what do they give him in return? They profess to give the manufacturer better rates than he now has. If this be so, how is the farmer to be benefited, or where does he get compensation for the loss of his protective duties? Much has been said about removing taxes on necessaries and imposing removing taxes on necessaries and imposing them upon luxuries. What does this thill propose? It gives free olive oil to the epicure and taxes castor oil 97 per cent.; it gives free tin plates to the Standard Oil Company and to the great meat-canning monoplies, and imposes a duty of 100 per cent. on rice; it gives the augar trust free boneblack and proposes prohibitory duties on grocery grades of sugar; it imposes a duty of 40 per cent. on the "poor man's" blanket and only 30 per cent. on the Axminster carpet of the rich. It admits free the fine animals imported by the gentlemen of the turf, and makes

free the paintings and statuary of the railway millionaire and coal baron. Mr. Randall said he yielded to no man on his side of the house in his desire for continued Democratic control in the administration of the federal government. He did not believe the adoption of the committee bill would make such a result certain, and added: "I cannot be coerced into any particular action upon economic questions by the direction of party cauhas departed, never to return, and yet we should confer and have unity, if possible." In these matters he spoke only for himself. "My convictions on the tariff are strong, and founded, as I think, upon principle, and upon information and comprehension of the subject. When any one here enters upon the task of invoking caucus power or other modes of coercion, I can only say to him, if he acts with good purpose, that it will prove a fruitless undertaking; or, if with ill motive, then I assign him to all

the natural contempt which such self-constituted superciliousness deserves."

In conclusion he quoted from the earlier statesmen in support of his views upon the tariff, and said: "If Jackson could say he was confirmed in his opinions by the opinions of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, how much more am I confirmed in my opinions by his great authority, added to that of the founders and builders of the Democratic party? I warn the party that it is not safe to abandon principles fundamental to our institutions and so necessary to the maintenance of our industrial system; principles which attest the wisdom of those who established the party, the full fruition of which, however, can only be realized in the extension of diversified industries to all parts of the country, not in the North and East alone, but in the South and West as well. A new era of industrial enterprise has dawned upon the South. No section of the country possesses greater natural advantages than the South, with her genial climate, her limitless raw materials, her mines of coal and iron, with abundant labor ready to develop them. Considering what has leen achieved in a single decade, what may not a century bring forth from her under a system calculated to favor the highest industrial development? When I read the history of my country and consider the past and present, and reflect on what is before us, I cannot believe the principles that went down in the convulsions of 1861 will ever again dominate the destinies of

Before Mr. Randall had completed his speech, his hour expired and a request was made that he be permitted to continue. To this Mr. Mills objected, and his objection was met with a storm of jeers and hisses from the Republican side. Mr. Cox, of New York, immediately rose and endeavored to induce Mr. Mills to withdraw his objection, but this Mr. Mills peremptorily refused to do, stating that the extension of the time would have the effect of requiring Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to speak too late in the afternoon. The House was in uproar, but the chairman recognized Mr. McKinley, who gracefully yielded fifteen minutes of his time to Mr. Randall, and who was earnestly applauded for his courtesy. Mr. Randall, in his turn, vielded one minute to Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who made the proposition that Mr. Ran-dall yield back the time to Mr. McKinley and that Mr. Randall be permitted to proceed without limitation of time, the time consumed to come equally out of Mr. McKinley's time and his own. This proposition was agreed to, with a round of applause from both sides of the House, and Mr. Randall concluded his speech.

MR. M'KINLEY'S SPEECH. Mr. McKinley began by saying that the country was in an anamolous situation. There was nothing resembling it in the world. While we were seeking to find objects to relieve from taxation in order to relieve the prevailing pressure, other nations were engaged in exploring the fields of human industry and human production to find new objects of taxation to supply their insufficiencies. In considering the situation that thus confronted us, and the bill which was intended to relieve it, it was well that it should be understood at the beginning what things all were agreed upon. They were, first, that we were collecting more money than was required for the current necessities of the government; and, second, that the excess, whatever it might be, should be left with the people. The contention, therefore, was not on the reduction, but on the manner of the reduction; not that no reduction should be made, but how and in what manner it could be best done. All parties were further agreed that the taxation on tobacco should be abolished and that the \$40,000,000 now collected from that source from the manufacturers of tobacco should be hereafter left with the people. No obstruction would there have been upon the Republican side to abolition of the tobacco tax. Gentlemen of the other side had united with them during the last session to secure recognition for the purpose of offering a bill to abolish that tax. But that recognition bad been refused by the presiding officer of the House-re-fused, too, when every intelligent Representative knew that if an opportunity had been given to vote upon the bill it would have received not merely a majority, but a full two-thirds vote the House. If that bill had passed, no immediate surplus would now the treasury to disturb country. [Applause.] But, if this taxation was repealed now, there would be left, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, about \$40,000,000 still collected in excess of the public necessities. How should this sum be remitted to the people with the least disturbance of the great interests of the country? That was the real practical question before the House today. At this point parties and individuals di-vided. Therein was manifested the two lines of political thought which had existed since the | must pay one and a balf cent a pound, with, the House immediately went into committee of the whele—Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in
the chair—on the tariff bill.

Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, spoke briefly in opposition to the principle of protection. Mr.
Cheadle, of Indiana, was the next speaker. He
discussed protection and its results, and contended that the country afforded ocular proof
of the merits of the system. Mr. Cheadle was

That that of labor in Europe. It goes even
foundation of the government. He could not
forbear from congratulating the country that it
now had an issue upon which all sections and all
nationalities, unufluenced by prejudice and unbiased by faction, without regard to past party
affiliations, could divide. There was now an
issue that left the past behind, and looked only
to the present and the future. It was an issue upon as members should honestly believe

of the merits of the system. Mr. Cheadle was

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and to northern Democrata. Is that fair on
any principle of justice or fair play! Talk about
sectionalism. The bill leaves
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was for the best interests of the individual citi

was for the best interests of the individual citizen and the country at large. He congratulated the country that it had that issue now, and in that spirit he welcomed the issue sharply made by the President of the United States and in this bill. He wished to reach a conclusion, if possible, which would secure to the whole country the greatest prosperity.

What was the division between the two great political parties? It was upon a principle as old as the government. It was between what was termed a revenue tariff, as distinguished from a protective tariff, and upon the respective merits of the two systems the parties must stand or fall. What was a revenue tariff, so called, as advocated by the promoters of the bill upon this floor? It looked to revenue only, and dismissed all other objects and considerations. It put a tax or duty upon a foreign article imported into the United States which would produce the largest revenue with the smallest amount of taxation. Or, as put by Walker, the author of the tariff of 1846, from which the gentlemen of the other side drew their inspiration, the only true taxation is that which experience has shown in each case will produce the largest amount of revenue with the smallest rate of duty. He [Walker] had clearly demonstrated that lower duties increased the revenue, but to secure larger revenue by lower duties necessitated increased importations. If these importations competed with the domestic products the latter must be diminished or seek other and distant or impossible markets, or get out of the way altogether. The principle of this bill, and there was a principle observable in it, was conspicuously illustrated in the case of wool. Wool, a foreign product, the like of which was produced at home in quantities large enough to supply the American consumption, was left upon the dutiable list, and therefore the tax was added to the cost of sugar to every consumer in the United States. Wool was placed upon the free list because the tax upon it would protect the producers of this ing product. Then, what did the revenue tariff system do! It put a duty so low upon the competing foreign product as to encourage and stimulate foreign importations, and thus diminished production at home, and eventually entirely destroyed it. There was a conspicuous illustration of this in the bill. Cotton bagging was a very important industry in the United States, affecting not only the East and West, but the South. All of it was made in this country. This bill reduced the duty so low as to prevent any manufacture at home under it, as was the testimony of every manufacturer from Missouri to South Carolina. The duty was reduced so low that bereafter we will get that product from Calcutta and Dundee, and a large revenue would go into the treasury from that source. That was a revenue tariff. The test, as Cobden put it, was truly determined: "The very instant you find a tax protecting domestic production, that instant free trade and revenue tariff condemns it." The protective tariff was a tariff put upon foreign articles which would raise the requisite revenue to meet the expenses of the government, and so judiciously adjusted as to apply to all competing foreign products, and permit non-competing products, except luxuries, to come in free of duty and go untaxed and un-burdened by custom-house exactions. It said to the foreign producer: "If you want to bring your foreign products into the United States and sell them in competition with our people in the home market your product must bear the burden, must pay the duty. You must draw the load; you must furnish the revenue; and is performing this essential give protection to our own people." As to everything else, every necessity of life, the protective tariff said: "Come in free of duty." Tea, for instance, drugs and spices; we could not produce them in the United States, and every one of them was put on the free list. But to the man who raised the commodity we could raise it said: "If you want to compete with us in our own markets you must We had free trade-more than any country in the world. We had free trade among our thir-

ty-eight States and the Territories, and from the lakes to the gulf; free trade among ourselves, within our own borders. Free trade in the United States was based upon a community of equalities and reciprocities. It was like the reciprocal obligation of a family. We are one country, one civilization; we have one language, one system of law, one constitution, and one destiny. Not so with other nations of the world. Each is a separate political society, an organization of its own to work out its own dostiny. We dented to these pations free trade with us upon equal terms with our own producers. He requested his honored friend from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge], who was to follow him, to tell him why the foreign producer should be admitted to an equality with our own producers upon our own soil. He paid no taxes, performed no civil duties, he was not amenable to our laws; he was subject to no civil obligation; he was with us neither in war nor peace; he was an alien to us; he cared nothing for us beyond what he could make out of us.
[Applause.] We put a tariff on the competing foreign products to protect ourselves, to preserve ourselves and to defend ourselves and those who are always with us in adversity and in sunshine, in sympathy and in purpose, and in sacrifice, if need be. It was about all we could do, as American citizens, to look after our own people. His friends on the other side thought they were doing their whole duty when they let our people alone and looked after the people of other nations. That was what they had been doing since December last-preparing legisla-tion, not in the interest of the American people, but in the interest of the foreign people.

This bill was, of necessity, a bill to reduce revenue. It would not do it. Take from the bill the internal revenue provision, the \$24,500,-000 reduction in tobacco, and in special licenses -eliminate that from the bill, and you would make not a dollar of reduction in the treasury. The \$27.000,000 reduction expected to be effected by the free list would be more than offset by the increased revenue which would result from the lower duties. He ventured the assertion today that if this bill should go into operation, at the end of the fiscal year 1889 the dutiable list in the bill would carry into the treasury more money than was carried into it under the pres-

ent law, because, by the reduction of duties

upon foreign imports, the bill would stimulate an increase of foreign importations and to some

extent would increase revenue.

There were a few striking things in the bill which the country ought to understand. Gentlemen would have supposed, who have heard this discussion, that the bill reduced the duties all along the line. They never would have believed, listening to the gentleman from Texas, and the other gentlemen of the majority of the ways and means committee, that the bill in-creased duties. How many men on the other side of the House knew what was in the bill today? He would like to poll them, [Laughter.] Here was a single item: "Steel billets." The present duty was 45 per cent. ad valorem. Is was increased to \$11 a ton, which was equiva-lent to 63.33 per cent. That was, the bill raised the duty from 45 per cent. to 63.33 per cent. ad valorem, an advance of 45 per cent. Did gentlemen know what was made out of these steel billets? Wire fencing that inclosed the great fields of the West. If it was true, as contended by gentiemen on the other side, that the duty was added to the cost, the price of every pound of wire fencing would be increased from 1 to 1 cent a pound; and this was done by a Democratic House. [Laughter.] What eise was made out of steel billets? Cut nails, which everybody used. The duty on cut nails was reduced 25 per cent., and the raw material was increased 45 per cent. When one end went up the other end went down, and that, he trusted, would be the fate of this bill. What did gentlemen think of that for raw material for the manufacturer? [Laughter.] But that was not all in this bill—this bill that was based upon principle, that the President stood behind and beneath, and that he insisted should be passed whether or no, in this house, and which he was dispensing official favor to have passed, for, as the Post said, there were Allentowns for every Sowden. [Laughter and applause.] Here were cotton ties, that presented another queer freak in this bill. A Southern cotton planter wanted some hoop-iron to bale his cotton, and he went to the custom-house and got all be wanted and did not have to pay a cent duty; but if a Western farmer wanted some hoop-iron, of exactly the same width and exactly the same length, he had to pay one and a half cent a pound. If the Western farmer wanted it for his pail or his thatch, or the washerwoman wanted it for her wash-tub, they